The Maryland Fruit Grower

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Edited by the Secretary, A. F. Vierheller, Extension Horticulturist

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And I, when I undress me
Each night, upon my knees,
Shall ask the Lord to bless me
With apple pie and cheese.

—EUGENE FIELD

PEACH BORER CONTROL

It is time to declare war in the peach orchard, and to win any battle the safest plan is to hit the enemy at the weakest point in their defense. The peach borer has laid its eggs around the base of the tree and the little borers are now dug in for the winter, and their damage will soon begin. This is the weak point for growers to attack.

Since the question of borer control has been discussed each year, in detail, in the Maryland Fruit Grower (September, 1936—August-September, 1937—August-September, 1938), an attempt will be made only to summarize the common methods for use in peach borer control. More complete details may be obtained by writing the Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

First, there is the older method of using para-di-chloro-benzene crystals. After scraping the loose trash away from the use of the tree, being careful not to break the soil crust any more than can be helped, apply the crystals in a ring about 2 inches from the tree. Then mound soil over the crystals and pat the mound firmly with the shovel. Use 1 ounce of the material on trees 4 years and older, and proportionate amounts on younger trees, removing the mounds from the younger trees after about 2 to 3 weeks. The crystals form a gas, heavier than air, so the material must be applied so the gas will flow downward and still hit the borers. The mounds on trees 4 years and older may be left in place all winter. The gas released will depend upon the soil temperature, which should be at least 60 degrees.

A later development in borer control has come with the use of ethylene dichloride emulsion, which offers peach growers an effective alternate material for control of the peach tree borer. While there is very little difference in cost of treating an orchard with ethylene dichloride emulsion and with paradichlorobenzene, the ethylene dichloride emulsion may possibly have some advantages for some growers. The most important advantage of ethylene dichloride over paradichlorobenzene is that it can be applied to the base of the tree without any preparation of the ground, unless the soil is cracked or slopes away from the tree. Another advantage is that it can be applied effectively later in the fall and earlier in the spring than paradichlorobenzene can be used. In other words, it can be used when the soil temperatures are too low for paradichlorobenzene to be used to best advantage.

Ethylene dichloride emulsion is available commercially in the same way as oil emulsion or it may be prepared by the grower in a similar way as oil emulsion is prepared. *There are some precautions that should be observed by those who may care to make their own emulsion. The liquid ethylene dichloride can be made to burn, therefore, it should be kept away from open fires and lighted matches. No heat should be used in preparing the emulsion. The material has an odor like chloroform and has some anesthetic action when a high concentration of the gas is inhaled for a prolonged period.* In ventilated buildings or in the open air, no harmful results need be feared.

The emulsion is prepared by bringing together the liquid ethylene dichloride and potash fish oil soap in the proper manner. The tank mixed method is the most convenient method for growers. Run eight gallons of water into the tank and add one gallon of a 30% potash fish oil soap. Mix them thoroughly by running the agitator. Now add nine gallons of ethylene dichloride and pump the mixture back on itself in the tank until it is thoroughly emulsified. Prepared in this way, a 50% stock emulsion is produced. The amount of stock emulsion used to make 10 gallons of diluted emulsion is indicated below; also the amount of diluted emulsion required for various-sized trees.

Dilution of stock emulsion, strength of diluted emulsion and dosage applied to trees of different ages.

Age and size of trees	*Water (gallons)*	*50% stock emulsion (gallons)*	*Strength of diluted emulsion (per cent)*	*Dosage of diluted emulsion per tree*
6 years and older (average size & larger trees)	5	5	25	½ pint
6 years and older (small size trees)	6	4	20	½ pint
4 and 5 years	6	4	20	½ pint
3 years	7	3	15	½ pint
2 years	7	3	15	¼ pint
1 year	8½	1½	7½	⅛ pint

The emulsion can be used any time in the fall after the borer eggs have been laid, or before freezing weather comes or in the spring. Pour the required amount of the diluted emulsion about the base of the tree in such a way that the lower part of the trunk receives some of the material. If the ground slopes away from the trunk a small trench should be made to keep the fluid from running off. After the required amount has been put around the tree, cover with a few shovelfuls of soil.

A modified plan was developed in which the para-di-chloro-benzene crystals were dissolved in various oils. Some work done in Illinois (Journal of Economic Entomology, August, 1936, Vol. 29, No. 4), using 10 year old trees, showed that it was the *actual amount* of the PDB crystals that gave the control, rather than the amount of oil used. In these tests, cotton-seed oil was not used, but 1 ounce of crystals dissolved in one pint of the following oils gave these results: Dendrol, 96.3% kill; Scalecide, 96.0% kill; Soybean oil, 91.1% kill. The crystals alone gave 95.4% kill. The oil and crystals

MARYLAND FRUIT GROWERS' NEWS LETTER

August, 1939

The Summer Meeting Successful

The weather was ideal on August 1, and there were about 485 people on hand at R.S.Dillon's orchard, west of Hancock, when the loud speaker announced that the affair was ready to start. We missed several Maryland fellows, but knew that peach season was on and they couldn't get away from the packing sheds very easily. It was one of our best summer meetings in a long time, and it was a real pleasure to have a great number of Pennsylvania growers as our guests, and we were also honored to have some folks present from Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey and New York.

Honors and glory go to Mr. and Mrs. R.S.Dillon, Sam Dillon, Jr., Olive Dillon and Mrs. Brooks for the fine hospitality and excellent lunch which they served gratis to the large group. Also our gratitude goes to Messrs. McFadden, Ruppenthal, Andy Cohill and his boys, Jack Caspar, and Stanley Fulton, and we must not omit the fine work of the orchard and packing house crews of these various orchards, for they did a lot to make things smooth for handling the crowd and 175 cars.

After assembling at the Dillon Orchards, the crowd inspected the packing house, having a capacity of 3,000 packed bushels daily. The lighting of this house was a feature, there being 45 special lamps of 500 watts each, located over the grader. The orchard consisted of 1,100 acres of apples and peaches, with a cold storage house of 95 cars capacity. The stationary spray plant contained 47 miles of pipe, and sprayed trees 2 miles from the pumps.

Tonoloway Orchard of American Fruit Growers, Inc., was next visited and the 4,000 gallon spray tanks with 4 heavy duty pumps supplying the stationary spray lines, were impressive. This plant delivers 60,000 gallons of spray per day. The packing house was a revelation in apple packing. From the four steam-heated washers the fruit passed through modern graders and into packages that finally found their way to the 9-car siding by way of chains and gears ingeniously arranged. The facing pits were located under the graders, and all parts of the machinery and work-bins were amply lighted by mercury lights or well-placed smaller lights. Daily capacity of the house is 15 to 20 cars. The orchard consisted of 600 bearing acres.

Lunch was served by Mr. Dillon on his spacious lawn overlooking the orchards which fill that section. During the lunch hour, honorary membership certificate was presented to E.P. Cohill, pioneer member of the Horticultural Society and the first large fruit grower of that section.

The tour then continued through J.P. Caspar's Corona Orchards, and into J.A. Cohill's 300-acre orchard where the packing house was visited. This house packs out about 1,500 bushels daily, and has a 40,000 bushel cold storage in connection with it.

Moving on to the Green Lane Orchard of Mr.Stanley Fulton, the group inspected a "portable stationary" spray rig, consisting of a 600-gallon trailer-tank equipped with 6 leads of hose allowing sprayers to cover 48 trees on the rather steep slopes, at one "set-up", or 24 trees on level ground. The sprayer put out 14,000 gallons per day and was supplied by 2 tank trucks, application costing about 1.3 cents per gallon. Mr. Fulton also showed how 300 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre applied between the rows had produced heavy cover crop growth without additional seeding. The orchard on August 1 had been disked twice and mowed once, and showed great difference between the fertilized and unfertilized rows. Another feature of the orchard was the replanting system, where young trees, amply manured and fertilized were growing in the rows between the older trees. The plan is to

cut back the old trees until the younger trees are well established, then remove the old trees.

The Hancock section had prospects of about 75% of the 1938 apple crop, and the trees and fruit were in fine condition.

The meeting was disbanded at this point, and the Pennsylvania tour party proceeded to Martinsburg where they were guests of the West Virginia Horticultural Society, at a dinner, followed the next day by a tour of Kearneysville Experimental Field Station, then to Berryville (Virginia) Basket Company, and Senator Byrd's Berryville Orchard, after which the group proceeded to E.A. Leatherman's Orchard near Romney, W. Va., terminating the tour at that point.

J.U. Ruef, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association was in charge of the tour; A.F.Vierheller, Extension Horticulturist and Secretary of the Maryland State Horticultural Society arranged the Maryland meeting and Carroll R. Miller, Secretary of West Virginia Horticultural Society planned the West Virginia visits.

Bruising of Fruit

The annual word of caution is given regarding bruising of fruit. During the past year, there have been several articles printed in the Maryland Fruit Grower that were written by men who were actual fruit growers, and who had followed some fruit from the tree through the packing shed. There is going to be some bruising, no matter how careful we may be, but there is a lot of needless damage to fruit that may be remedied. Better look over your ladders, picking equipment, field crates, and then watch the fruit go over the grader. It is surprising how many places there are, where fruit can bump or bang into a sharp corner, or drop onto a hard surface. Old inner tubes or sponge rubber pads will help a lot. Bins with too great a slope allow fruit to gather speed then crash into some more fruit already in the bin. Watch the employees and caution them to be careful. When they bruise your fruit, everybody loses.

The University of Maryland Extension Service has a supply of signs regarding the bruising of fruit, designed for posting in packing houses where the employees may see them. These signs are being mailed out to growers but some growers may be missed. Growers desiring any of these signs may write the University of Maryland Extension Service, College Park,Maryland, and signs will be sent free. There are 3 signs to a set, and several sets may be obtained for packing house use.

Control of Poison Ivy in Orchards

This poison ivy pest has been with us a long time, but the wet spring caused unusual growth of ivy under apple trees, the growth being knee-deep in places, and extending several feet beyond the tree spread. It thrived on fertilizer applied to the trees. It made trouble for workers who were thinning, and it will cause more trouble when picking and removal of drops comes along. Disking has given only temporary relief. Mowing is also a temporary measure. Some growers have had men immune to poison, to tear it out by hand, but usually these men suffered severely.

This year, A.F.Vierheller, Extension Horticulturist, contacted several manufacturers of weed-killing chemicals, and these firms sent materials for trial. Of course, there is sodium chlorate, which will do the work, but it is so full of dangers of fire and explosion, that its use is almost out of the question. The commercial chemical mixtures are of two kinds: chlorate, with a wetting agent to prevent fire; and some compounds of arsenic.

On July 7, some trees were selected in the J.A. Cohill Orchard, Hancock, and E.D.McCain's orchard, Frederick . One gallon of the various killers was used per tree. The following mixtures were used: Atlacide, 1 pound and 1½ pounds per gallon of water; Vegecide, 1½ and 2 pounds per gallon of water; Triox, 1 part to 10 parts of water, and 1 part to 25 parts of water. The materials were applied with a compressed air hand sprayer, and the pressure was not as high as it should have been. The foliage of the ivy was sprayed until it dripped considerably. Care was taken not to wet the tree trunk. The results were good, as far as killing of the foliage was concerned, but on August 1, it was noted that practically all of the plots showed some new leaf growth on the ivy, excepting the 1 to 10 Triox. This was a heavy concentration, and was almost capable of sterlizing soil so that no weed or grass growth would occur. However, this strength is not suggested by the manufacturers, but was tried to determine its effect upon ivy and the apple tree, also. In no case was there any indication of injury to apple tree roots. At the University of Maryland orchard, the trials were repeated, the spray being applied on July 27, showing complete ivy foliage kill on August 6th.

From general observation, it may be said that these weed-killers are of great promise. Dr. Hough of Winchester(Virginia) Field Station has used Atlacide on devitalized trees applying 1.8 gallons per tree, of the 1½ pounds per gallon mixture. It is rather certain that if these weed-killers are used according to the manufacturers' directions, using about 75 pounds pressure, so as to get some of the material on the soil, and to the roots, the results should be successful, in complete kill of the ivy. Do not spray tree trunks or foliage, and do not apply too much per tree. Chlorate is salty, and it may cause tree root injury if carelessly applied in too large amounts. The material may be obtained direct from the factory, and may also be purchased from orchard supply firms. Read all directions and cautions on the package before using it. The costs for materials may run from 14 to 20 cents per tree, or possibly more if purchased in small amounts.

Atlacide is manufactured by Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook,N.J.; Vegecide, by Reade Manufacturing Company, 135 Hoboken Ave., Jersey City, N.J.; and Triox, by California Spray Chemical Company, 150 Bayway, Elizabeth, N.J. All of these materials are dangerous, so store them carefully, and use them cautiously . This report is from observation, and the grower uses these materials on his own responsibility, as they are not trouble-proof.

There is still time to get several pounds of material and try it out at various amounts (number of gallons) per tree, then if desired, the job may be finished before harvest begins.

Living Braces for Apple Trees

Growers having apple trees that are developing weak crotches are advised to make use of water sprouts growing on the main scaffold branches inside the tree. Simply select two good water sprouts on opposite branches, bend the sprouts in line with each other, and twist the sprouts around each other several times, and let them go. In a few years, they will have grafted together and will make excellent living braces. Use as many of these braces per tree as you like. They are better than wire braces, and are there as long as the tree stands.

Marking of Packages

In a recent news-letter it was stated that under the new Pure Foods and Drugs Law, all packages of fruit or vegetables must contain the grower's name and address. It was also stated that small containers, such as quart berry cups need not be marked individually, if they are packed in larger containers, such as berry crates, etc. It has been brought to attention that any small container holding even quarts need not be marked, but if they are of fractional quart capacities, such as 1½, 2¼ quarts, etc., they must be so marked. If they are 1, 2,3, quarts

etc., no mark as to capacity is necessary.

Some New Things

In the June,1939 issue of "Better Fruit", published in Portland, Oregon, we read that in the Pacific Northwest, there are 8,115,564 apple trees, of which Washington State leads the nation with 5,456,865 apple trees.

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A brief summary of some other items in "Better Fruit":

Each year, apple growers spend $17,500,000 in control of codling moth, which is said to be the greatest amount spent in this country for control of a single pest.

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Three growers in the Wenatchee district will try to control moth by use of an overhead sprinkler system. The idea is to run the sprinklers during the night, and prevent the moths from laying eggs on the tree leaves.

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A new system of spraying has been developed at Washington State Experiment Station in which the spray materials are placed in a tank, and are fed into a line and mixed with water just as the water is forced into a high pressure pump. By means of a meter adjustment and gear, the spray material is regulated according to the flow of water. The plan eliminates the mixing tank and seems to be satisfactory, especially where the so-called "dynamite sprays" are used. The equipment is described in Bulletin 367 of Washington State Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington.

Apple Washer for Sale

Mr. L.Clarke Hoge, Leesburg, Virginia has an under-brush flood type apple washer almost new, and in good condition. Attractive price. Write him for particulars.

A.F.Vierheller,
Extension Horticulturist.

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MARKETING PROGRAM PROPOSED BY APPLE GROWERS

Representatives of apple growers and associations of growers meeting at the Department of Agriculture on September 16, proposed a program for marketing this season's apple crop. They recommended that only apples of U. S. Combination or better grades be marketed in any fresh fruit channel this season as a part of the program to meet the emergency situation.

It was further recommended that no fruit below U. S. No. 1 grade nor any fall varieties of apples be stored. It was brought out that a reduction of 20,000,000 bushels of apples in the supply available for the fresh fruit market was advisable to relieve the situation caused by more than average production of both apples and competing fruits and the uncertainty existing in the export market. The export market during the past few years has taken a yearly average of 10,000,000 bushels of fresh apples. This program is designed to secure fair prices for apple growers and to supply consumers with an ample quantity of the best quality apples available at reasonable prices.

The program recommended by the growers' representatives provides for the removal of apples from regular fresh commercial channels by the transfer by growers of approximately ten million bushels of apples of less desirable grades from sales for fresh consumption into commercial by-products or other outlets. It was further recommended that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation make arrangements to purchase from individual growers better grades of apples in a quantity based to a certain extent, upon the amount of fresh fruit diverted to other outlets. At least 50 percent of the apples purchased should be U. S. No. 1 grade with no purchase of grades below U. S. Combination grade.

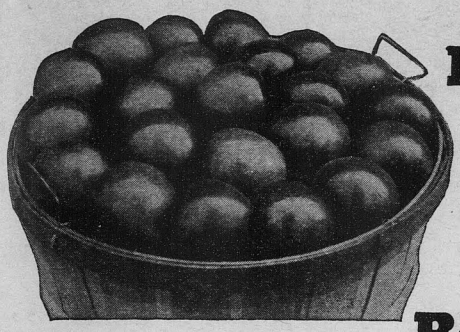
Under the program, as outlined, growers may divert their apples in the following ways: By canning, drying, or freezing; by conversion into juice, ensilage, stock feed or fertilizer; by not harvesting; or by other approved methods of transferring the fruit from fresh consumption channels. All fruit of marketable quality kept out of the fresh market in the above ways will be considered as having been diverted under this program. State and local committees of apple growers will be set up to determine the amount of diversion made.

It was brought out at the meeting that this program is designed only to meet the emergency situation facing the apple industry this season. The growers established a committee to develop a long-time program to cope with the industry's problems created by large crops when production conditions are favorable, and to improve the quality of apples offered for sale as fresh fruit through the removal of culls and low grades. Mr. Kirk L. Keller, of St. Louis, Mo., President of the National Apple Institute, was named temporary chairman, and each State is to select a representative to serve on this committee.

Growers and representatives of growers' associations present at the meeting were: C. C. Taylor, Albion, Mich.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; A. B. Thomas, Wyoming, Del.; E. L. Goldsborough, Shepherdstown, W. Va.; T. J. Andrews, Roanoke, Va.; W. K. Enck, Biglerville, Pa.; C. B. Lewis, Riverton, N.J.; Joe B. Hale, Kell, Ill.; Patterson Bain, Jr., Columbia, Mo.; A. W. Kalb, Port Clinton, Ohio; L. D. Luchsinger, Port Clinton, Ohio; W. B. Baughman, New Concord, Ohio; Carl G. Wooster, Union Hill, N. Y.; W. M. Rider, Germantown, N. Y.; John Chandler, Sterling Junction, Mass.; Wallace R. Tousey, Waterport, N. Y.; J. Andrew Cohill, Hancock, Md.; J. G. Harrison, Berlin, Md.; C. Hale Harrison, Berlin, Md.; Robert Bly, Charlestown, W. Va., President, R. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y., Secretary, W. H. Baggs, Pittsburgh, Pa., and E. W. J. Hearty, New York City, as a committee representing the International Apple Association.

Also present were: H. D. Hootman, East Lansing, Mich., Michigan State College; Monroe McCown, La Fayette, Ind., Purdue University; A. J. Farley, New Brunswick, N. J., N. J. State College of Agriculture; S. B. Shaw, College Park, Md., President, National Association of Marketing Officials; W. C. Beaven, College Park, Md., Md. State Department of Markets; H. W. Prettyman, Inwood, W. Va., W. Va. College of Agriculture; A. H. Teske, Blacksburg, Va., Va. Polytechnic Institute; J. U. Ruef, State College, Pa., Pa. State College; V. W. Kelley, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois; W. R. Martin, Jr., Columbia, Mo., University of Missouri; C. W. Hauck, Columbua, Ohio, Ohio State University; E. A. Flansburgh, Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell University; G. W. Hedlund, Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University; Wilbur H. Thies, Anherst, Mass., Mass. State College; and Alex D. Cobb, Newark, Del., University of Delaware.

The Chairman of Committees for Maryland handling details of possible purchases of Maryland fruit are: Eastern Shore -- G. Hale Harrison, Berlin; Western Maryland -- J. Andrew Cohill, Hancock. Detailed plans have not been worked out completely, but representative committees will be appointed for each section after which growers' meetings will be held, at which representatives of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will outline details of possible purchases under this plan.



Fall Fertilization of Fruit Trees Recommended

EXPERIMENT STATION HORTICULTURISTS recommend fall fertilization for fruit trees.

It conditions the trees.

It gets the nitrogen down deep for the roots to feed on when spring growth starts.

It gets the job out of the way of other spring work.

Because GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID is very resistant to leaching, you can apply it in the fall without danger of loss of nitrogen. It stays in the soil until needed by the trees.

Write for our leaflet "For a Better Fruit Crop Fertilize with 'Aero' Cyanamid."

CYANAMID PRODUCTS

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

combination is easier to apply than the crystals alone as there is little cleaning away to be done, and the mounding need not be so carefully done. The recommended amounts for various aged trees is as follows:

Age of Tree	*No. gals. water to add to each gallon of 50% stock solution*	*Quantity diluted spray to apply to each tree*	*Quantity para-di-chloro-benzene applied as recommended*
Nursery trees	7	¼ pint	1/16 ounce
1 to 2 yrs.	7	½ pint	⅛ ounce
3 yrs.	3	½ pint	¼ ounce
4 to 5 yrs.	1	½ pint	½ ounce
6 yrs. and older	1-⅔	1 pint	¾ ounce

In applying this material, the amount applied may be gauged by practice (which is a guess) or a measuring device may be attached to the spray hose, which is more accurate. These devices may be purchased from H. H. Weisel, Milford Square, Pa., Anthione Machine Works, Fort Valley, Georgia, or a modified form may be purchased from B. G. Pratt Co., New York, N. Y. The main thing to remember is to apply the necessary amount of PDB for control. Using too much is a waste, and using too little is foolish. Growers using the oil-PDB mixture may purchase the stock solution ready-mixed, and dilute with water as directed by manufacturer.

The liquid treatments, either the oil-PDB mixture or the ethylene dichloride emulsion may be sprayed on the trees, or may simply be poured on the trees by use of a can or dipper. As far as has been determined, in Maryland, there have been no cases of injury where these materials were used properly. Many so-called cases of injury, last year, were traced to winter injury following the sudden cold snap in late November.

The various materials mentioned for use in preparing the mixtures, are generally in stock of the various commercial spray material manufacturers and dealers.

The time of treatment is preferably about the middle of September for Western Maryland, and early October for Eastern Shore. It is well to treat trees annually, as there is a new crop of borers each year. Choose the treatment that seems best adapted, follow directions carefully and there will be no doubt as to good results.

Have You Read the Advertisements?

THE WINTER APPLE SHOW

The Third Annual Apple Show will be held in Baltimore next January. Grimes, Jonathan, Rome, Stayman, Paragon, Winesap, Delicious, York, and Golden Delicious will be the varieties considered, and the classes will include plates, boxes, bushel baskets, diamonds (16 apples), and fancy baskets. A good time for selection of show fruit is as it rolls over the grader. More detailed information regarding the Show will be published later. The premium money is furnished by Maryland State Fair Board, and the Show is sponsored by the Maryland State Horticultural Society. Let's make it a real display of fine apples. There are plenty of them grown in Maryland.

UNCLE NATCHEL says: "DEY'S DOUBLE ADVANTAGE IN NATCHEL NITRATE.. YAS SUH!"

CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA—the only natural nitrate—is doubly valuable to your crops. It helps *both yield* and *quality*.

1—It is guaranteed 16% nitrogen.

2—It also contains in natural blend, small quantities of other plant food elements.

Many of these elements such as iodine, boron, calcium, zinc, copper, iron, manganese and magnesium, in addition to phosphorus, nitrogen and potassium, are necessary to plant life for normal good health, growth, quality and yield.

Therefore, Natural Chilean Nitrate is valuable both as a source of nitrate nitrogen, and to furnish, or build up a reserve of other plant food elements naturally blended with it.

Take advantage of Chilean Nitrate's quick-acting nitrogen plus its many protective elements. It is well suited to your crops, your soil, your climate. It costs no more. You can get it anywhere.

NATURAL CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA

BRUISING OF FRUIT

A visit to several packing houses shows that there are still a lot of little places on some of the graders that could stand some more padding. It might be a revelation to just follow some apples over the grader. Note where there are some little rough places, sharp corners, an exposed screw, nail or bolt head or a piece of rough iron casting. Watch the apples in places where they drop off a chain or belt. If the drop is very far, better put a piece of sponge rubber or inner tube down for them to fall on. Watch the fellows who feed onto the grader; and the fellows who run the fruit from the bins into the baskets. Caution the packing and picking crews, and watch the haulers. Apples may make our lives hard to endure, but it doesn't seem fair for us to make the apple's life any more difficult. Bruises may shorten an apple's life, and that's not so good for us, especially if they are still in storage, unsold.

Fall Fertilizer? Read the Ads.

A BARGAIN

Mr. J. F. Worst, Rockville, Md., Route 3, Box 242, has a slightly used 6 H. P. steam boiler with copper jacketed tinned kettle (25 gal.), stand and gauge. Cost over $300 and can be bought for $100. Write Mr. Worst.

Peach Borer Control? Read the Ads.

APPALACHIAN APPLES

With the war in Europe, it is difficult to predict what turn the general apple export situation may take. It seems only good business to cultivate the domestic market, any way, for we will have that with us always. And we must improve the export markets, too. If it is true that we have all of the apples that are reported, then quality will count a lot on price and demand. The public must know more about the apple. It is good; healthful; and may be served in so many ways. We must carry apples into more kitchens, and slip more apples into school lunch boxes.

Appalachian Apples, Inc., is the Maryland growers' advertising agent. It has proven its worth, and has made a fine record. This year it has become more closely tied in with the national advertising plan which growers have been hoping for. The plans for several apples sales drives have been made. Appalachian Apples is also helping to sponsor a child feeding experiment at University of Chicago. This will have national significance. It is not too late to join up, by merely subscribing 1 cent per bushel on apples of U. S. Utility grade and above, actually sold. Write Appalachian Apples, Inc., Martinsburg, W. Va., for details.

Have You Read the Advertisements?

TREE PAINTS

To Repel Rabbits—A paint that has given good results in avoiding rabbit injury is made by mixing copper carbonate and raw linseed oil to the consistency of regular paint. It may be applied to apple trees of any age but should not be put on too heavily. Apply it as if it were a priming coat on a new piece of wood. It is good for 2 or more years.

To Prevent Sunscald—C. L. Burkholder of Indiana suggests lime and skim milk mixed to a thick paint and applied to tree trunks to prevent sunscald. Two ounces of raw linseed oil may be applied to each quart of skim milk to add to the sticking qualities.

Fall Fertilizer? Read the Ads.

THE BRITISH MARKET

"Fruit Flashes" issued by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, September 8, 1939, stated that effective September 5, the British Board of Trade prohibited the importation of luxuries or goods of which there were sufficient supplies. Import licenses were necessary for fresh fruits *excepting* apples, pears, bananas, oranges, lemons, grapefruit and limes. This was to conserve foreign exchange for purchase of essential products. Considering the large supplies of domestic fruit crops in England, the authorities were considering the adoption of special restrictions on apples and pears. The matter of shortage of shipping space was causing consideration of immediate restriction of fruits such as plums, grapes and melons. Due to decline in dollar value of sterling the dollar quotations seemed lower, in spite of the general upward movement of fruit prices in terms of sterling.

Peach Borer Control? Read the Ads.

"Hey, mister, if you're the man that gave my little brother a dog, the other day, my Mom says for you to come over and take them away."

Have You Read the Advertisements?

BULLETINS YOU MAY LIKE

Farm Manufacture of Unfermented Apple Juice. Farmers' Bul. 1264 (revised 1938). U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (10c a copy. Write Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.)

Marketing Apples. Technical Report 474. 1935. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (10c a copy. Write Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.)

Marketing Apples. New Jersey and Competing States. Circular 275. 1937. New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Trenton.

"Soil Erosion and its Control." Circular 304. 1937. University of Kentucky, Lexington.

"Annual cover crops for Michigan orchards." Spec. Bul. 163. 1937 Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta., East Lansing.

"Cultural systems for the apple in Ohio." Bul. 580. 1937. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster.

"Potash and phosphorous in relation to organic matter in New York orchards." Bul. 679. 1937. New York State Agr. Exp. Sta., Geneva.

Peach Borer Control? Read the Ads.

Recently the following testimonial was received by a patent medicine concern: "For nine years I was totally deaf, and after using your ear salve for only ten days I heard from my brother in Nebraska."

CONTROL PEACH BORERS

WITH A DIPPER!

The most popular method of peach borer control in the great Central Georgia peach district is the Para-Scalecide Dipper Method.

A peach grower of Thomasville, Ga., writes,—"We have used Para-Scalecide two years on young peach trees with complete control and no injury. Numerous orchardists here use Para-Scalecide. Complete control of worms was the unanimous verdict."

This method is not only economical but most effective and safe. Para-Scalecide is regular Scalecide containing paradichlorbenzene. It is diluted 1 to 7 with water and applied to the base of the trees with long handled dippers. The earth is then mounded. Spraying is satisfactory, but the dipper method is more popular.

Special Advantages. This saves a great deal of labor over the old crystal method, as it is not necessary to prepare the ground. Furthermore the liquid is placed directly against the base of the trees without injury. Trees of all ages are treated. It is chaper than using ethylene dichloride and much less complicated. 1 gallon of Para-Scalecide treats 40 to 50 full grown peach trees.

Use this method for your peach trees. Make the application after the crop is picked and before the rush of Fall work begins, although anytime before the ground temperature is colder than 60° is satisfactory.

Write for leaflet "Peach Trees Need" with full information and prices.

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